

SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL

Austrian Territory is Opened to Allied and American Operations Against Germany's Southern Frontier.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Austria-Hungary has been absolutely disarmed by the allies. Her armies have been reduced to their pre-war basis. Her navy is rendered powerless while 15 of her modern submarines, together with the most formidable part of her fleet, pass at once under the United States and allied control. She is compelled to surrender all prisoners of war without reciprocity.

From the position of a strong and powerful enemy, the dual empire, by the terms of the armistice, which went into effect today, is transformed into a disarmed nation, powerless to renew the struggle even should she now desire.

These terms were made public this afternoon by the state department. In every way they provide for complete and absolute surrender. The Austrian armies on the western front must be withdrawn and demobilized. Those within the nation must be reduced to their pre-war status.

All German troops must leave Austria-Hungary within 15 days or be interned. The allies can use all means of transportation, rail, water or highways, and occupy such strategic positions as they consider necessary. The defeated armies immediately must abandon to the allied forces all war materials now on occupied territory, including coal. The 15 submarines taken are the newest fleet and all others are to be disarmed and dismantled. In addition, the United States and the allied navies will take over three battleships, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer and six Danube monitors, while the remainder of the navy is to be concentrated at a designated point of concentration. The Danube fortifications are to be dismantled, all aircraft concentrated, and the Pola docks and arsenals surrendered to the allies.

The complete text of the armistice agreement as made public here is as follows:

One.—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

Two.—Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause three, below, there shall be maintained as an organized military force a (?) reduced to pre-war effectiveness. (Effectiveness?)

Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Three.—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander in chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:

From Pic Umbrail to the north of Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier at Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the water head of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Liscaria and Trivania, and to the south, territory limited by a line from the (Semigrand?) of Cape Planca to the summits of the watershed eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water course flowing toward Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnical and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbe, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Puntadura in the north up to Meleda in the south embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lisa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza.

All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the allies and of the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories (to be) left in situ and surrendered to the allies according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

Four.—The allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever) they may be.

Five.—Complete evacuation of all German troops within 15 days and removal from the Italian and Alpine fronts by all Austro-Hungarian troops.

Evacuation of all German troops from the Italian and Alpine fronts by all Austro-Hungarian troops.

evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

Seven.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts.

Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austria-Hungary personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Naval Conditions.

One.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movement of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Two.—Surrender to allies and the United States of 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States.

Three.—Surrender to allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies and United States of America. All other surface warships including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of allies and United States of America.

Four.—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The allied and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

Five.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exception which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

Six.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

Seven.—Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all posts occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

Eight.—Occupation by the allies and United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenals at Pola.

Nine.—All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

Ten.—Destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Eleven.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

UNCEASING MISERY

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Proof in Butler testimony: Mrs. John Stewart, 407 Vine St., Butler, says: "I had kidney trouble for about a year. The pains in my back were constant and annoying. My head ached, I felt sick and weak and just fairly dragged myself around. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Clay's Drug Store and they gave me great help. I continued taking them and they restored my strength. My weight increased and my health became better." (Statement given September 11, 1911.)

On April 24, 1916, Mrs. Stewart said: "I shall never stop recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone who needs a good kidney medicine. Doan's have never failed to put my kidneys in fine condition."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the name that is on the box. Doan's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by \$44,800,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and \$44,800,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad. Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918. The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17....2,106,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase.....\$44,800,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,268,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17....289,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18....340,800,000 bushels

Increase.....50,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 181,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,800,000 bushels, a total of 137,900,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a deep and abiding satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortage in the world our homegrown food has been the mainstay of our allies. It is the only way in which we have come through into light of the coming harvest not only with wealth, but with the strength and confidence of a nation."

It is difficult to overstate the importance of the conservation program in the face of the world-wide food shortage. The American people have met the food crisis abroad with a patriotism and wholeheartedness which has enabled them to conserve their food and ship it to the Allies.

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Samuel Levy Mercantile Co.

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